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MEMORANDUM FOR: (The Vice President, Acting Secretary of State,
Secretary of Defense, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of
Staff, Special Assistant for National Security Affairs,
and Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

SUBJECT: Latin American Communist Party Delegations in
Moscow and Communist China

- attached report* *detailed information regarding*
1. The ~~sensitive~~ report attached gives ~~facts about~~ ~~behind the~~

the
~~advised~~ discussions held in February and March 1959 between Latin

American delegates to the 21st CPSU Congress and Soviets in Moscow
and Prague, and Chinese leaders in Peiping.

2. The highlights are these:

- a. The Soviets, and more especially the Chinese, again

gave a high priority to the development and support of Communist
activities in Latin America.

b. At a secret conference of Latin American Communists
in Moscow (9-13 February) ranking Soviet officials pledged
continued aid and strongly advocated that U.S. imperialism be
further weakened "in its own backyard". The common action
program worked out by the conference emphasized campaigns
against U.S. bases and missions, and against Latin American
dictatorships.

c. As an expression of their great interest in Latin America,
the Chinese arranged for an intensification of

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their ^{present} ~~current~~ training program for potential Latin American

Communist leaders by adding a new four to six months'

practical training course. They laid the groundwork for

the creation of a network of press correspondents of

NCNA (New China News Agency) in Latin America, and

urged Latin American Communist parties to increase their

potential for action by creating parallel ~~by~~ clandestine

Communist parties in each country.

d. Both the Soviet and Chinese leaders appeared to

be encouraged by the success of the Castro revolt as an

expression of exploitable anti-U.S. trends. Mao Tse-tung

cautioned that the Castro revolt should not be mechanically

imitated and that legal tactics should be tried first. The

Chinese as well as the Soviets apparently felt that current

Communist tactics in Latin America must be so designed

and concealed that they gain an increased capacity to

manipulate nationalist, anti-U.S. elements before an

actual take-over.

e. Unlike Khrushchev, Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-ch'i,

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and other ~~top~~ Chinese leaders found time to hold discussions with the Latin American delegates. Their views included restatements of the benefits derived by the Communist parties from international tensions, which force the imperialists to spread themselves too thin. The Chinese presented their attacks in the Taiwan Straits after the U.S. landings in Lebanon as an example of the successful diversion of the imperialist forces. They rationalized their opposition to the existence of two Chinas by claiming that this opposition created friction in the Free World, that the U.S. considered Chiang Kai-shek a liability and was ready to overthrow him.

f. Mao asked the delegates that consideration be given to the possibility of transforming several small Latin American countries into one in order to resist "imperialism." There was no indication that the Soviets had discussed this matter with the Latin American delegates.

g. The Latin American delegates were ~~greatly~~ *favorably* impressed by the Chinese and seemed receptive to their

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advice which had as its theme the applicability of

Chinese tactics to the underdeveloped areas of Latin

America.

h. Although the Soviets continued to consider themselves the center of international Communism, in fact they obtained agreement from all delegates to the 21st Congress that Communist literature would no longer refer to the directing role of the CPSU and the USSR and to the need for the defense of the Soviet Union. Instead, all Communist parties would be portrayed as independent and equal. It seemed clear that the Soviets were sensitive to Free World propaganda exposing the hegemony of the USSR in the International Communist Movement.

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5. This report has been furnished to (the Vice President, Acting Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Attachment

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